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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS | SINCE FILE ENTRY | TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST | 0.21 | 0.21

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 6 JUL 2006 HIGHEST RN 890869-30-4
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 6 JUL 2006 HIGHEST RN 890869-30-4

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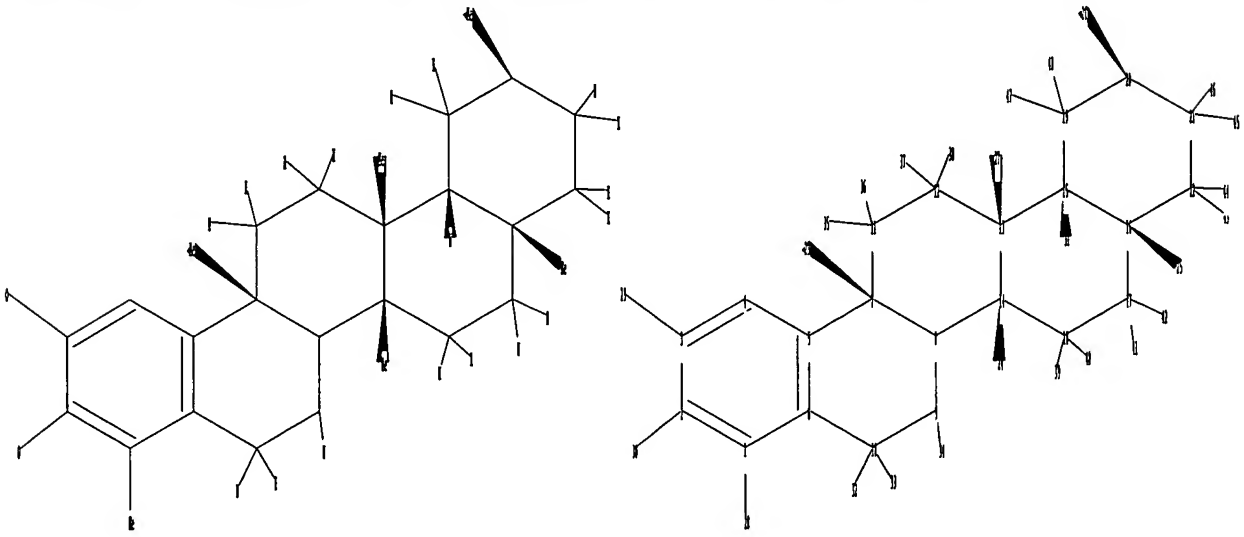
=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10773903core2.str



chain nodes :
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43
44 45 46 47 48
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
chain bonds :
1-28 2-30 3-29 7-23 9-34 10-32 10-33 11-35 11-36 12-37 12-38 13-27
14-24 15-31 16-25 17-41 17-42 18-39 18-40 19-47 19-48 20-26 21-45 21-46
22-43 22-44

```
ring bonds :
1-2  1-6  2-3  3-4  4-5  5-6  5-7  6-10  7-8  7-11  8-9  8-14  9-10  11-12  12-13
13-14  13-15  14-18  15-16  15-19  16-17  16-22  17-18  19-20  20-21  21-22
exact/norm bonds :
2-30  3-29  5-7  6-10  7-8  7-11  8-9  8-14  9-10  11-12  12-13  13-14  13-15
14-18  15-16  15-19  16-17  16-22  17-18  19-20  20-21  21-22
exact bonds :
1-28  7-23  9-34  10-32  10-33  11-35  11-36  12-37  12-38  13-27  14-24  15-31
16-25  17-41  17-42  18-39  18-40  19-47  19-48  20-26  21-45  21-46  22-43  22-44
normalized bonds :
1-2  1-6  2-3  3-4  4-5  5-6


Match level :
1:Atom  2:Atom  3:Atom  4:Atom  5:Atom  6:Atom  7:Atom  8:Atom  9:Atom  10:Atom
11:Atom  12:Atom  13:Atom  14:Atom  15:Atom  16:Atom  17:Atom  18:Atom  19:Atom
20:Atom  21:Atom  22:Atom  23:CLASS  24:CLASS  25:CLASS  26:CLASS  27:CLASS
28:CLASS  29:CLASS  30:CLASS  31:CLASS  32:CLASS  33:CLASS  34:CLASS  35:CLASS
36:CLASS  37:CLASS  38:CLASS  39:CLASS  40:CLASS  41:CLASS  42:CLASS  43:CLASS
44:CLASS  45:CLASS  46:CLASS  47:CLASS  48:CLASS

Stereo Bonds:

23-7 (Single Wedge).
24-14 (Single Wedge).
25-16 (Single Wedge).
26-20 (Single Wedge).
27-13 (Single Hash).
31-15 (Single Wedge).


Stereo Chiral Centers:

7     (Parity=Even)
13     (Parity=Odd)
14     (Parity=Odd)
15     (Parity=Even)
16     (Parity=Even)
20     (Parity=Odd)

Stereo RSS Sets:

Type=Relative (Default). 6 Nodes= 7 13 14 15 16 20

L1       STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> s L1
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 15:52:44 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -       816 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED       816 ITERATIONS                                  0 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:         14607 TO    18033
PROJECTED ANSWERS:                0 TO        0

L2             0 SEA SSS SAM L1

=>
Uploading C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\10773903core.str
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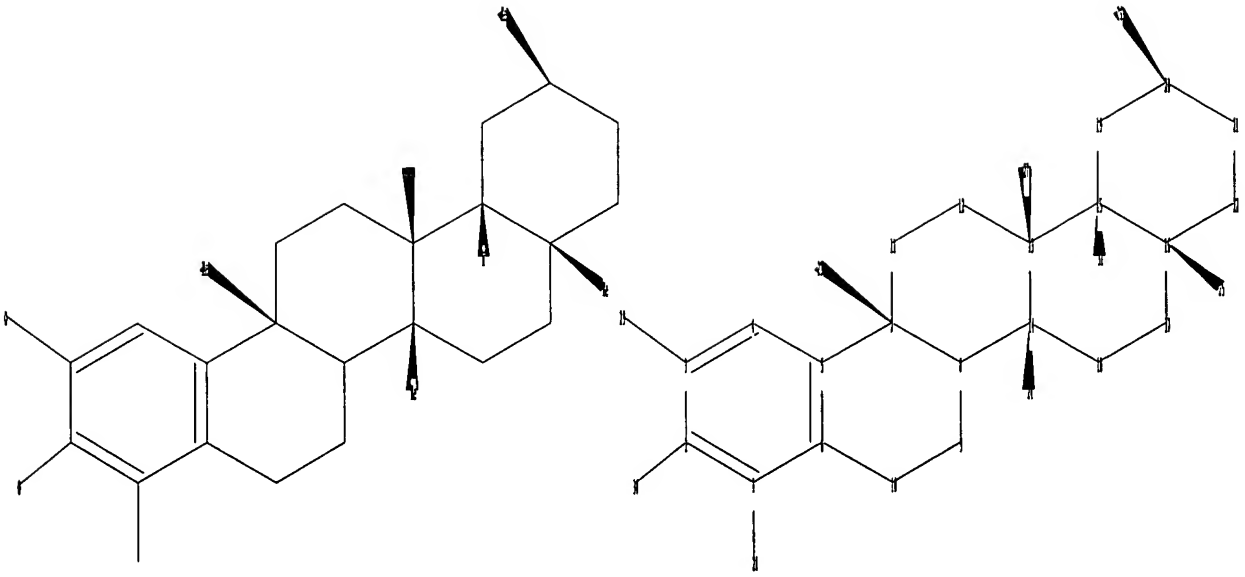

chain nodes :
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
chain bonds :
1-28 2-30 3-29 7-23 13-27 14-24 15-31 16-25 20-26
ring bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 5-7 6-10 7-8 7-11 8-9 8-14 9-10 11-12 12-13
13-14 13-15 14-18 15-16 15-19 16-17 16-22 17-18 19-20 20-21 21-22
exact/norm bonds :
2-30 3-29 5-7 6-10 7-8 7-11 8-9 8-14 9-10 11-12 12-13 13-14 13-15
14-18 15-16 15-19 16-17 16-22 17-18 19-20 20-21 21-22
exact bonds :
1-28 7-23 13-27 14-24 15-31 16-25 20-26
normalized bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6

Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom
11:Atom 12:Atom 13:Atom 14:Atom 15:Atom 16:Atom 17:Atom 18:Atom 19:Atom
20:Atom 21:Atom 22:Atom 23:CLASS 24:CLASS 25:CLASS 26:CLASS 27:CLASS
28:CLASS 29:CLASS 30:CLASS 31:CLASS

Stereo Bonds:

23-7 (Single Wedge).
24-14 (Single Wedge).
25-16 (Single Wedge).
26-20 (Single Wedge).
27-13 (Single Hash).
31-15 (Single Wedge).

Stereo Chiral Centers:

7 (Parity=Even)
13 (Parity=Odd)
14 (Parity=Odd)
15 (Parity=Even)
16 (Parity=Even)

```
20     (Parity=Odd)

Stereo RSS Sets:

Type=Relative (Default). 6 Nodes= 7 13 14 15 16 20

L3       STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> s L3
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 15:53:11 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -       816 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED      816 ITERATIONS                                    0 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:        14607 TO    18033
PROJECTED ANSWERS:               0 TO        0

L4             0 SEA SSS SAM L3

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                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
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                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       121.89     122.98

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       AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS,
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92 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

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=> s heat(w)shock(w)protein
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      12990   FILE DGENE
  23 FILES SEARCHED...
        666   FILE DISSABS
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       8827   FILE PASCAL
         54   FILE PHAR
         33   FILE PHARMAML
         60   FILE PHIN
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        495   FILE PROMT
         78   FILE PROUSDDR
          1   FILE RDISCLOSURE
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     15822   FILE SCISEARCH
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      4072   FILE USPATFULL
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       965   FILE WPIDS
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       965   FILE WPINDEX
  68 FILES SEARCHED...
        10   FILE CASREACT
       251   FILE DPCI
         1   FILE ENCOMPPAT
       682   FILE EPFULL
         7   FILE FRANCEPAT
        24   FILE FRFULL
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         5   FILE PATDPA
        69   FILE PATDPAFULL
  86 FILES SEARCHED...
      2972   FILE PCTFULL
         1   FILE PIRA
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L5    QUE HEAT(W) SHOCK(W) PROTEIN

=> file biosis embase medline scisearch biotechno caplus
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                                                   ENTRY     SESSION
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=> s heat(w)shock(w)protein
L6        92930 HEAT(W) SHOCK(W) PROTEIN

=> s L6 and inflamm?
L7         5787 L6 AND INFLAMM?
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=> s L7 not py>2003
L8         4016 L7 NOT PY>2003

=> s L7 not py>2002
L9         3307 L7 NOT PY>2002

=> s L9 and celastrol
L10           0 L9 AND CELASTROL

=> s L9 and dihydrocelastrol
L11           0 L9 AND DIHYDROCELASTROL

=> s L6 and (cancer or neoplas?)
L12        9519 L6 AND (CANCER OR NEOPLAS?)

=> s L6 and (neurodegener? or Alzheimer or parkinson)
L13        2020 L6 AND (NEURODEGENER? OR ALZHEIMER OR PARKINSON)

=> s L7 and L12 and L13
L14          35 L7 AND L12 AND L13

=> s L14 not py>2002
L15          10 L14 NOT PY>2002

=> dup rem L15
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L15
L16            7 DUP REM L15 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d L16 1-7 ti

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TI   Prostaglandin E synthase.

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TI   The biochemistry and medical significance of the flavonoids.

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TI   HSP105 IS UP - REGULATED BY NEUROTOXIC PROSTAGLANDINS D2 AND J2 IN MOUSE
     AND HUMAN NEUROBLASTOMA CELLS.

L16  ANSWER 4 OF 7  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI   Heat-shock proteins: New keys to the development of cytoprotective
     therapies

L16  ANSWER 5 OF 7  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI   Clinical application of heat shock proteins

L16  ANSWER 6 OF 7  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation  on STN
TI   Stress-inducible responses and heat shock
     protein: New pharmacologic targets for cytoprotection.

L16  ANSWER 7 OF 7  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation  on STN
     DUPLICATE 1
TI   Immunohistochemical study of the expression of human groEL-stress protein
     in human nervous tissue.


=> d L16 1-7 ti abs bib

L16  ANSWER 1 OF 7     MEDLINE on STN
TI   Prostaglandin E synthase.
AB   Prostaglandin E synthase (PGES), which converts cyclooxygenase
     (COX)-derived prostaglandin (PG)H2 to PGE2, occurs in multiple forms with
```

distinct enzymatic properties, modes of expression, cellular and subcellular localizations and intracellular functions. Cytosolic PGES (cPGES) is a cytosolic protein that is constitutively expressed in a wide variety of cells and tissues and is associated with heat shock protein 90 (Hsp90). Membrane-associated PGES (mPGES), the expression of which is stimulus-inducible and is downregulated by anti-inflammatory glucocorticoids, is a perinuclear protein belonging to the microsomal glutathione S-transferase (GST) family. These two PGESs display distinct functional coupling with upstream COXs in cells; cPGES is predominantly coupled with the constitutive COX-1, whereas mPGES is preferentially linked with the inducible COX-2. Several cytosolic GSTs also have the capacity to convert PGH2 to PGE2 in vitro. Accumulating evidence has suggested that mPGES participates in various pathophysiological states in which COX-2 is involved, implying that mPGES represents a potential novel target for drug development.

AN 2002672251 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 12432931
TI Prostaglandin E synthase.
AU Murakami Makoto; Nakatani Yoshihito; Tanioka Toshihiro; Kudo Ichiro
CS Department of Health Chemistry, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Showa University, Japan.. mako@pharm.showa-u.ac.jp
SO Prostaglandins & other lipid mediators, (2002 Aug) Vol. 68-69, pp. 383-99.
Ref: 83
Journal code: 9808648. ISSN: 1098-8823.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200307
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 2002
Last Updated on STN: 11 Jul 2003
Entered Medline: 10 Jul 2003

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 7 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI The biochemistry and medical significance of the flavonoids.
AB Flavonoids are plant pigments that are synthesised from phenylalanine, generally display marvelous colors known from flower petals, mostly emit brilliant fluorescence when they are excited by UV light, and are ubiquitous to green plant cells. The 1flavonoids are used by botanists for taxonomical classification. They regulate plant growth by inhibition of the exocytosis of the auxin indolyl acetic acid, as well as by induction of gene expression, and they influence other biological cells in numerous ways. Flavonoids inhibit or kill many bacterial strains, inhibit important viral enzymes, such as reverse transcriptase and protease, and destroy some pathogenic protozoans. Yet, their toxicity to animal cells is low. Flavonoids are major functional components of many herbal and insect preparations for medical use, e.g., propolis (bee's glue) and honey, which have been used since ancient times. The daily intake of flavonoids with normal food, especially fruit and vegetables, is 1-2 g. Modern authorised physicians are increasing their use of pure flavonoids to treat many important common diseases, due to their proven ability to inhibit specific enzymes, to simulate some hormones and neurotransmitters, and to scavenge free radicals. .COPYRGT. 2002 Elsevier Science Inc. All rights reserved.
AN 2002423363 EMBASE
TI The biochemistry and medical significance of the flavonoids.
AU Havsteen B.H.
CS B.H. Havsteen, Abildgaardsvej 49, DK-2830 Virum, Denmark. benthavs@worldonline.dk
SO Pharmacology and Therapeutics, (2002) Vol. 96, No. 2-3, pp. 67-202. .
Refs: 1333
ISSN: 0163-7258 CODEN: PHTHDT

PUI S 0163-7258(02)00298-X
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 12 Dec 2002
Last Updated on STN: 12 Dec 2002

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI HSP105 IS UP - REGULATED BY NEUROTOXIC PROSTAGLANDINS D2 AND J2 IN MOUSE AND HUMAN NEUROBLASTOMA CELLS.
AB In many neurodegenerative disorders, aggregates of ubiquitinated proteins accumulate in neuronal inclusions. The mechanisms forming such abnormal aggregates are unclear and their role in disease progression has yet to be elucidated. We previously showed that some prostaglandins (PGs) are potent neurotoxins in mouse HT4 and human SK-N-SH neuroblastoma cells. PGA1, D2 and J2, but not E2, promoted a dose-dependent decrease in neuronal cell viability and an increase in ubiquitinated protein aggregates. We attempted to identify molecules that may promote cell survival in response to the neurotoxic PGs. Heat shock proteins (HSPs) were likely candidates, since they are known to have neuroprotective functions by promoting protein folding and preventing their aggregation. HSP105 is one of the most abundant proteins in the brain, but its actions in neurodegenerative disorders are not well understood.
Presently, we demonstrate that, in mouse HT4 and human SK-N-SH neuroblastoma cells, the protein levels of HSP105 are dramatically up-regulated in a concentration-dependent fashion by PGD2 and J2, the most toxic of the PGs tested in our studies. These findings suggest that HSP105 may have a neuroprotective role under pro-inflammatory conditions that cause an increase in the levels of ubiquitinated proteins. Further elucidation of the roles played by HSP105 in neuroprotection and identification of its putative protein partners may uncover new targets for therapeutic intervention in neuronal diseases as well as diagnostic markers for individuals at risk for these disorders.
AN 2003:326978 BIOSIS
DN PREV200300326978
TI HSP105 IS UP - REGULATED BY NEUROTOXIC PROSTAGLANDINS D2 AND J2 IN MOUSE AND HUMAN NEUROBLASTOMA CELLS.
AU Pierre, S. [Reprint Author]; Hunter, L. [Reprint Author]; Johnston, J. M.; Tezapsidis, N.; Figueiredo-Pereira, M. E. [Reprint Author]
CS Biol.Sc., Hunter College, NY, NY, USA
SO Society for Neuroscience Abstract Viewer and Itinerary Planner, (2002) Vol. 2002, pp. Abstract No. 785.18. http://sfn.scholarone.com. cd-rom. Meeting Info.: 32nd Annual Meeting of the Society for Neuroscience. Orlando, Florida, USA. November 02-07, 2002. Society for Neuroscience.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 16 Jul 2003
Last Updated on STN: 16 Jul 2003

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Heat-shock proteins: New keys to the development of cytoprotective therapies
AB A review. All cells, from bacterial to human, have a common, intricate response to stress that protects them from injury. Heat-shock proteins (Hsps), also known as stress proteins and mol. chaperones, play a central role in protecting cellular homeostatic processes from environmental and physiol. insult by preserving the structure of normal proteins and repairing or removing damaged ones. An understanding of the interplay between Hsps and cell stress tolerance will provide new tools for

treatment and drug design that maximize the preservation or restoration of health. For example, the increased vulnerability of tissues to injury in some conditions, such as ageing, diabetes mellitus, and menopause, or with the use of certain drugs,, such as some antihypertensive medications, is associated with an impaired Hsp response. Addnl., diseases that are associated with tissue oxidation, free radical formation, disorders of protein folding, or inflammation, may be improved therapeutically by elevated expression of Hsps. The accumulation of Hsps, whether induced physiol., pharmacol., genetically, or by direct administration of the proteins, is known to protect the organism from a great variety of pathol. conditions, including myocardial infarction, stroke, sepsis, viral infection, trauma, neurodegenerative diseases, retinal damage, congestive heart failure, arthritis, sunburn, colitis, gastric ulcer, diabetic complications, and transplanted organ failure. Conversely, lowering Hsps in cancer tissues can amplify the effectiveness of chemo- or radiotherapy. Treatments and agents that induce Hsps include hyperthermia, heavy metals (zinc and tin), salicylates, dexamethasone, cocaine, nicotine, alc., α-adrenergic agonists, PPAR-γ agonists, Bimoclomol, Geldanamycin, geranylgeranylacetone, and cyclopentenone prostanoids. Compds. that suppress Hsps include quercetin (a bioflavonoid), 15-deoxyspergualin (an immunosuppressive agent), and retinoic acid. Researchers who are cognizant of the Hsp-related effects of these and other agents will be able to use them to develop new therapeutic paradigms.

AN 2001:383675 CAPLUS
DN 136:111904
TI Heat-shock proteins: New keys to the development of cytoprotective therapies
AU Tytell, Michael; Hooper, Philip L.
CS Department of Neurobiology and Anatomy, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC, 27157, USA
SO Emerging Therapeutic Targets (2001), 5(2), 267-287
CODEN: ETTAF7; ISSN: 1460-0412
PB Ashley Publications Ltd.
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
RE.CNT 201 THERE ARE 201 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Clinical application of heat shock proteins
AB A review with 50 refs. Heat shock proteins (Hsps) comprise a family of ubiquitous and evolutionary conserved proteins playing a fundamental biol. role both under stress conditions and during normal growth, development and differentiation. During the last decade, the knowledge about their expression and cellular functions has rapidly accumulated providing the basis for the increasing clin. application of these proteins. The expression of Hsps in different cells and tissues is associated with the etiol. and/or progress of a number of diseases such as cerebrovascular, cardiovascular, neurodegenerative, autoimmune and malignant diseases, various infections and inflammatory reactions. The present review summarizes the possibilities of clin. application of Hsps as prognostic, diagnostic and therapeutic tools as well as stress monitoring parameters in toxicol. and public health.
AN 2000:44667 CAPLUS
DN 132:206077
TI Clinical application of heat shock proteins
AU Matic, Gordana
CS Department of Biochemistry, Institute of Biological Research, Belgrade, 11060, Yugoslavia
SO Jugoslovenska Medicinska Biohemija (1999), 18(4), 133-139
CODEN: JMBIFF; ISSN: 0354-3447
PB Drustvo Medicinskih Biohemicara Jugoslavije
DT Journal; General Review
LA English

RE.CNT 50 THERE ARE 50 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 6 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI Stress-inducible responses and heat shock protein: New pharmacologic targets for cytoprotection.
AB Molecular chaperones protect proteins against environmental and physiologic stress and from the deleterious consequences of an imbalance in protein homeostasis. Many of these stresses, if prolonged, result in defective development and pathologies associated with a diverse array of diseases due to tissue injury and repair including stroke, myocardial reperfusion damage, ischemia, cancer, amyloidosis, and other neurodegenerative diseases. We discuss the molecular nature of the stress signals, the mechanisms that underlie activation of the heat shock response, the role of heat shock proteins as cytoprotective molecules, and strategies for pharmacologically active molecules as regulators of the heat shock response.
AN 1998:473294 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800473294
TI Stress-inducible responses and heat shock protein: New pharmacologic targets for cytoprotection.
AU Morimoto, Richard I. [Reprint author]; Santoro, M. Gabriella
CS Dep. Biochemistry Molecular Biology Cell Biology, Rice Inst. Biomedical Res., Northwestern Univ., Evanston, IL 60208, USA
SO Nature Biotechnology, (Sept., 1998) Vol. 16, No. 9, pp. 833-838. print. ISSN: 1087-0156.
DT Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 5 Nov 1998
Last Updated on STN: 5 Nov 1998

L16 ANSWER 7 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 1
TI Immunohistochemical study of the expression of human groEL-stress protein in human nervous tissue.
AB Monoclonal antibody (ML-30) directed against 65 kDa stress protein of mycobacteria, is shown to identify human cellular protein homologous with the groEL heat shock protein in many prokaryotes. lmmunohistochemical survey of nervous tissue, both central and peripheral, from patients dying of various inflammatory, degenerative and neoplastic conditions and from experimental animals, using this antibody showed punctate granular staining of the cells to a variable degree. The astrocytes showed strong immunolabelling. The normal neurons and oligodendroglia stained variably, while abnormal neurons were darkly labelled. Ependymal cells showed apical granular positivity. The ubiquitinated inclusion bodies in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease were not recognised by the ML-30 antibody. In diseased and stressed nervous tissue from experimental animals, the expression of the ML-30 recognisable stress protein was variable. The epitope recognised by ML-30 was found stable in postmortem tissues collected up to 36 h after death and processed for paraffin sectioning, after fixation in formalin for many years. Enhanced expression of the human groEL stress protein homologue in mammalian nervous tissue following various forms of stress may play a role in modulating the extent of tissue damage by autoimmune mechanism because of its high immunogenic mature and constitutive presence in the cells.
AN 1996:191661 BIOSIS
DN PREV199698747790
TI Immunohistochemical study of the expression of human groEL-stress protein in human nervous tissue.
AU Khanna, Neelam; Shankar, S. K. [Reprint author]; Chandramuki, A.; Jagannath, C.
CS Natl. Inst. Mental Health Neurosci., Bangalore 560029, India
SO Indian Journal of Medical Research, (1996) Vol. 103, No. FEB., pp.

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     103-111.
DT   Article
LA   English
ED   Entered STN: 2 May 1996
     Last Updated on STN: 2 May 1996


=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:52:12 ON 07 JUL 2006)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:52:25 ON 07 JUL 2006
L1             STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2           0 S L1
L3             STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L4           0 S L3

     FILE 'ADISCTI, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CROPU, DGENE, DPCI, ENCOMPPAT,
     EPFULL, FRANCEPAT, FRFULL, FSTA, GBFULL, IFIPAT, IMSPATENTS, INPADOC,
     JAPIO, KOREAPAT, LITALERT, NTIS, PAPERCHEM2, PATDD, PATDPA, PATDPAFULL,
     PATDPASPC, PCTFULL, PCTGEN, PIRA, PROUSDDR, ...' ENTERED AT 15:53:27 ON
     07 JUL 2006

     INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE,
     AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS,
     CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB,
     DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 15:53:47 ON 07 JUL 2006
           SEA HEAT(W)SHOCK(W)PROTEIN
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         228   FILE ADISCTI
          68   FILE ADISINSIGHT
          13   FILE ADISNEWS
         729   FILE AGRICOLA
          46   FILE ANABSTR
           3   FILE ANTE
          36   FILE AQUALINE
         266   FILE AQUASCI
         444   FILE BIOENG
       21128   FILE BIOSIS
         967   FILE BIOTECHABS
         967   FILE BIOTECHDS
        9367   FILE BIOTECHNO
        1739   FILE CABA
       14692   FILE CAPLUS
         106   FILE CEABA-VTB
         113   FILE CIN
         322   FILE CONFSCI
          39   FILE CROPU
        1188   FILE DDFU
       12990   FILE DGENE
         666   FILE DISSABS
        1305   FILE DRUGU
         208   FILE EMBAL
       21268   FILE EMBASE
        7049   FILE ESBIOBASE
          60   FILE FROSTI
         122   FILE FSTA
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           4   FILE HEALSAFE
         732   FILE IFIPAT
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          54   FILE IMSRESEARCH
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          30   FILE KOSMET
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            10653   FILE MEDLINE
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               54   FILE PHAR
               33   FILE PHARMAML
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              495   FILE PROMT
               78   FILE PROUSDDR
                1   FILE RDISCLOSURE
            15822   FILE SCISEARCH
             7197   FILE TOXCENTER
             4072   FILE USPATFULL
              357   FILE USPAT2
               19   FILE VETU
               45   FILE WATER
              965   FILE WPIDS
               17   FILE WPIFV
              965   FILE WPINDEX
               10   FILE CASREACT
              251   FILE DPCI
                1   FILE ENCOMPPAT
              682   FILE EPFULL
                7   FILE FRANCEPAT
               24   FILE FRFULL
               18   FILE GBFULL
               43   FILE IMSPATENTS
              605   FILE INPADOC
               98   FILE JAPIO
               17   FILE KOREAPAT
               24   FILE PAPERCHEM2
                5   FILE PATDPA
               69   FILE PATDPAFULL
             2972   FILE PCTFULL
                1   FILE PIRA
                1   FILE RAPRA
                3   FILE RUSSIAPAT
                2   FILE TULSA
                1   FILE TULSA2
L5               QUE HEAT(W) SHOCK(W) PROTEIN
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     FILE 'BIOSIS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, SCISEARCH, BIOTECHNO, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT
     15:56:06 ON 07 JUL 2006
L6          92930 S HEAT(W)SHOCK(W)PROTEIN
L7           5787 S L6 AND INFLAMM?
L8           4016 S L7 NOT PY>2003
L9           3307 S L7 NOT PY>2002
L10             0 S L9 AND CELASTROL
L11             0 S L9 AND DIHYDROCELASTROL
L12          9519 S L6 AND (CANCER OR NEOPLAS?)
L13          2020 S L6 AND (NEURODEGENER? OR ALZHEIMER OR PARKINSON)
L14            35 S L7 AND L12 AND L13
L15            10 S L14 NOT PY>2002
L16             7 DUP REM L15 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> logoff
ALL L# QUERIES AND ANSWER SETS ARE DELETED AT LOGOFF
LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:y
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    50.75     176.17

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
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FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:53:13 ON 07 JUL 2006
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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:   6 JUL 2006  HIGHEST RN 890869-30-4

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  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

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predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document.  For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

=> s dihydrocelastrol/cn
L1            0 DIHYDROCELASTROL/CN

=> exp dihydrocelastrol/cn
E1            1     DIHYDROCEDRELONE ACETATE/CN
E2            1     DIHYDROCELACINNINE/CN
E3            0 --> DIHYDROCELASTROL/CN
E4            1     DIHYDROCELASTROL DIACETATE/CN
E5            1     DIHYDROCEPHALOMANNINE/CN
E6            1     DIHYDROCEPHALOSTATIN 1/CN
E7            1     DIHYDROCERAMIDASE/CN
E8            1     DIHYDROCERAMIDASE (DICTYOSTELIUM DISCOIDEUM)/CN
E9            1     DIHYDROCERAMIDASE (SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE STRAIN YOR1 GENE
                     YDC1)/CN
E10           1     DIHYDROCERAMIDE Δ4 DESATURASE/CN
E11           1     DIHYDROCERAMIDE DEACYLASE/CN
E12           1     DIHYDROCERAMIDE DESATURASE/CN

=> s E4
L2            1 "DIHYDROCELASTROL DIACETATE"/CN

=> d L2

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN   1262-14-2  REGISTRY
ED   Entered STN:  16 Nov 1984
CN   24,25,26-Trinoroleana-1,3,5(10),7-tetraen-29-oic acid,
     2,3-bis(acetyloxy)-9,13-dimethyl-, (9β,13α,14β,20α)-
     (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   24-Nor-D:A-friedooleana-1,3,5(10),7-tetraen-29-oic acid, 2,3-dihydroxy-,
     diacetate (7CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   Dihydrocelastrol diacetate
FS   STEREOSEARCH
DR   3022-93-3
MF   C33 H44 O6
LC   STN Files:   BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
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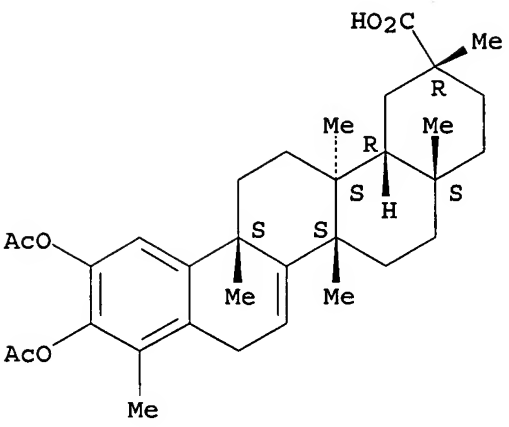
Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

4 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
4 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

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=> exp dihydropristimerin/cn
E1            1     DIHYDROPREHELMINTHOSPOROL/CN
E2            1     DIHYDROPRETAZETTINE/CN
E3            0 --> DIHYDROPRISTIMERIN/CN
E4            1     DIHYDROPRIVEROGENIN A/CN
E5            1     DIHYDROPRIVEROGENIN A 16-ACETATE/CN
E6            1     DIHYDROPRIVEROGENIN A 3,16,22-TRIACETATE/CN
E7            1     DIHYDROPRIVEROGENIN A 3,16,28-TRIACETATE/CN
E8            1     DIHYDROPRIVEROGENIN A 3,16-DIACETATE/CN
E9            1     DIHYDROPRIVEROGENIN A 3,22,28-TRIACETATE/CN
E10           1     DIHYDROPRIVEROGENIN A TETRAACETATE/CN
E11           1     DIHYDROPROGESTERONE-B-CYCLODEXTRIN CLATHRATE/CN
E12           1     DIHYDROPROGESTERONE-ESTRADIOL-17-ENANTHATE MIXT./CN

=> sel L2
E1 THROUGH E3 ASSIGNED

=> index bioscience patents
FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED
FILE 'ENCOMPPAT2' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    13.07      13.28

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE,
       AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS,
       CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB,
       DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 16:54:48 ON 07 JUL 2006

92 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

Enter SET DETAIL ON to see search term postings or to view
search error messages that display as 0* with SET DETAIL OFF.

=> s E1-E3
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         4   FILE CAPLUS
  27 FILES SEARCHED...
         3   FILE TOXCENTER
         1   FILE USPATFULL
  63 FILES SEARCHED...
         2   FILE CAOLD
  73 FILES SEARCHED...
  76 FILES SEARCHED...
  85 FILES SEARCHED...

   4 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS,   92 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L3   QUE ("DIHYDROCELASTROL DIACETATE"/BI OR 1262-14-2/BI OR 3022-93-3/BI)

=> file caplus uspatfull
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     1.83      15.11

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:56:49 ON 07 JUL 2006
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 16:56:49 ON 07 JUL 2006
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s E1-E3
L4            5 ("DIHYDROCELASTROL DIACETATE"/BI OR 1262-14-2/BI OR 3022-93-3/BI
                )

=> dup rem L4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5            4 DUP REM L4 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d L5 1-4 ti abs bib

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  DUPLICATE 1
TI   Derivatives of pentacyclic nortriterpene quinone methides as compounds
     useful in the treatment of inflammatory, neurodegenerative, and neoplastic
     diseases
AB   The uses of celastrol and pristimerin derivs. in the treatment of
     inflammatory, neurodegenerative and neoplastic diseases are disclosed,
     including dihydro derivs. of celastrol and pristimerin, such as
     dihydrocelastrol and dihydropristimerin and their diacetates.
AN   2004:934338  CAPLUS
DN   141:388762
TI   Derivatives of pentacyclic nortriterpene quinone methides as compounds
     useful in the treatment of inflammatory, neurodegenerative, and neoplastic
     diseases
IN   Devlin, J. P.
PA   USA
SO   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 4 pp.
     CODEN: USXXCO
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     --------------      ----   --------    --------------------   --------
PI   US 2004220267        A1    20041104    US 2004-773903         20040206
PRAI US 2003-445717P      P     20030207
OS   MARPAT 141:388762

L5   ANSWER 2 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI   Celastrols as Inducers of the Heat Shock Response and Cytoprotection
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AB Alterations in protein folding and the regulation of conformational states have become increasingly important to the functionality of key mols. in signaling, cell growth, and cell death. Mol. chaperones, because of their properties in protein quality control, afford conformational flexibility to proteins and serve to integrate stress-signaling events that influence aging and a range of diseases including cancer, cystic fibrosis, amyloidoses, and neurodegenerative diseases. We describe here characteristics of celastrol, a quinone methide triterpene and an active component from Chinese herbal medicine identified in a screen of bioactive small mols. that activates the human heat shock response. From a structure/function examination, the celastrol structure is remarkably specific and activates heat shock transcription factor 1 (HSF1) with kinetics similar to those of heat stress, as determined by the induction of HSF1 DNA binding, hyperphosphorylation of HSF1, and expression of chaperone genes. Celastrol can activate heat shock gene transcription synergistically with other stresses and exhibits cytoprotection against subsequent exposures to other forms of lethal cell stress. These results suggest that celastrols exhibit promise as a new class of pharmacol. active regulators of the heat shock response.
AN 2004:1131225 CAPLUS
DN 142:211411
TI Celastrols as Inducers of the Heat Shock Response and Cytoprotection
AU Westerheide, Sandy D.; Bosman, Joshua D.; Mbadugha, Bessie N. A.; Kawahara, Tiara L. A.; Matsumoto, Gen; Kim, Soojin; Gu, Wenxin; Devlin, John P.; Silverman, Richard B.; Morimoto, Richard I.
CS Department of Biochemistry, Molecular Biology and Cell Biology, Rice Institute for Biomedical Research, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL, 60208, USA
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (2004), 279(53), 56053-56060
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
PB American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 60 THERE ARE 60 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Triterpenoid inhibitors of interleukin-1 secretion and tumor-promotion from Tripterygium wilfordii var. regelii
AB Three new triterpenoids, 2,3,22β-trihydroxy-21-oxo-24,29-nor-D:A-friedooleana-1,3,5(10)-triene, 2α,6β-dihydroxy-3-oxo-24-nor-D:A-friedooleana-4-ene-29-oic acid and 2,3,7-trihydroxy-6-oxo-24-nor-D:A-friedooleana-1,3,5(10),7-tetraene-29-oic acid, named rheol A, B and C, and nine known triterpenoids were isolated from T. wilfordii var. regelii. Their structures were established on the basis of the chemical reactions and spectroscopic evidence. Isolated compds. and derivs. were observed to inhibit Epstein-Barr virus early antigen activation and showed potent inhibitory activities against interleukin-1α and β release from human peripheral mononuclear cells.
AN 1997:423692 CAPLUS
DN 127:173813
TI Triterpenoid inhibitors of interleukin-1 secretion and tumor-promotion from Tripterygium wilfordii var. regelii
AU Takaishi, Yoshihisa; Wariishi, Noriko; Tateishi, Hideo; Kawazoe, Kazuyoshi; Nakano, Kimiko; Ono, Yukihisa; Tokuda, Haruyuki; Nishino, Hoyoku; Iwashima, Akio
CS Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Tokushima, Tokushima, 770, Japan
SO Phytochemistry (1997), 45(5), 969-974
CODEN: PYTCAS; ISSN: 0031-9422
PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Stereochemistry. V. Brominated derivatives of 8-lanostene
AB cf. CA 62, Number 2. A solution of 385 mg. Br in 25 ml. HOAc added to a solution of 1 g. lanostenone in 50 ml. HOAc containing a few drops of HBr, 100 ml. HOAc added after decolorization, and the solution kept 24 hrs. in the dark gave 100 mg. 2β-bromo-8-lanosten-3-one (I), m. 170° (Me2CO), [α]D 159° (all in dioxane), and 600 mg. 2α-bromo-8-lanosten-3-one (II), m. 139°. A solution of 355 mg. Br in 25 ml. HOAc added to a solution of 1 g. 3 acetoxy-2,8-lanostadiene and 0.2 g. NaOAc in 100 ml. HOAc and the mixture after 3 hrs. poured over ice gave 900 mg. II, [α]D 16°. A solution of 200 mg. 2α-bromo-8-lanosten-3β-ol (III) and 100 mg. NaOAc in 25 ml. HOAc stirred 1.5 hrs. with a solution of 400 mg. Na2Cr2O7.2H2O 25 ml. HOAc gave 155mg. II. A solution of 5 g. NaBH4 in 100 ml. EtOH added to a solution of 2 g. II and 5 g. H3BO3 in 150 ml. EtOH and the mixture stirred 3 hrs. gave 1.8 g. III, m. 139°, [α]D 24°. A 10% solution of KOH in EtOH (200 ml.) added to a solution of 1.8 g. III in 200 ml. 2:1 EtOH-C6H6 and the mixture stirred 12 hrs. in the cold gave 1.45 g. 2,3βepoxy-8-lanostene (IV), m. 138-9°, [α]D 113°. A solution of 1 g. IV and 500 mg. LiAlH4 in 100 ml. dry Et2O refluxed 3 hrs. gave 200 mg. 8-lanosten-2β-ol (V), m. 93° (Et2O-EtOH), [α]D 87° (acetate m. 143-4°, [α]D 87°), and some 8-lanosten-3β-ol, m. 145°. When the crude mixture from the reduction of 1 g. IV was oxidized with 1.5 g. Na2Cr2O7.2H2O in 200 ml. HOAc, 675 mg. 8-lanosten-3-one, m. 119-20°, [α]D 68°, and 205 mg. 8-lanosten 2 one (VI), m. 106-7°, [α]D 88°, were obtained. Oxidation of 100 mg. V in HOAc with Na2Cr2O7 gave 85 mg. VI. A solution of 200 mg. VI in 50 ml. boiling EtOH treated with 5 g. Na gave 30 mg. V and 150 mg. 8-lanosten-2α-ol (VII), m. 104-6° (Et2O-MeOH), [α]D 50°; m. 100° (Et2O-MeOH), [α]D 27°. VI (200 mg.) in EtOH stirred 5 hrs. with 100 mg. NaBH4 gave 170 mg. V and 20 mg. VII. IV (1 g.) in 25 ml. CHCl3 shaken 15 min. with 20 ml. 48% HBr gave 750 mg. III and 200 mg. 3α-bromo-8-lanosten-2β-ol (VIII), m. 77-9° and 103-4° (Me2CO), [α]D 114°; acetate m. 93° (Et2O-EtOH), [α]D 90°. Hydrogenation of 100 mg. VIII in EtOAc under 100 atmospheric with Pd-C gave 65 mg. V. VIII (300 mg.) with Na2Cr2O7 and NaOAc in HOAc gave 220 mg. 3α-bromo-8-lanosten-2-one (IX), m. 140-1° (EtOH), [α]D 146°. IX (200 mg.) shaken with Zn and HOAc 24 hrs. in the cold gave 170 mg. VI. A solution of 200 mg. IX in 20 ml. HOAc treated with 2 drops 48% HBr and the mixture kept 4 hrs. in the dark gave 100 mg. IX and 60 mg. 3β-bromo-8-lanosten-2-one (X), m. 166-7° (Me2CO), [α]D 68°. A solution of 200 mg. X in 20 ml. HOAc shaken with Zn 24 hrs. in the cold gave 160 mg. VI. A solution of 200 mg. X and 1 g. H3BO3 in 150 ml. EtOH shaken 3 hrs. with a solution of 1 g. NaBH4 in 50 ml. EtOH gave 180 mg. 3β-bromo-8-lanosten-2β-ol (XI), m. 112° (EtOH), [α]D 77°. XI with AcCl in C6H5NMe2 after 3 days in the cold gave the acetate, m. 128-30° (Et2O-MeOH). A solution of XI in HOAc treated with NaOAc and Na2Cr2O7 gave X. XI treated with 5% alc. KOH gave VI after 3 hrs. in the cold. The structures of many of the compds. were confirmed by uv, ir, N.M.R., and circular dichroism studies. The position of equilibrium between I and II was determined by circular dichroism studies to be at 22 ± 5% I; the equilibrium mixture of IX and X contained 38% IX. The data obtained are sometimes not in complete agreement with those of Barton, et al. (CA 51, 17975e).
AN 1965:9251 CAPLUS
DN 62:9251
OREF 62:1694h,1695a-e
TI Stereochemistry. V. Brominated derivatives of 8-lanostene
AU Lacoume, Bernard; Levisalles, Jacques
CS Inst. Chim., Strasbourg
SO Bulletin de la Societe Chimique de France (1964), (9), 2245-9

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     CODEN: BSCFAS; ISSN: 0037-8968
DT   Journal
LA   French


=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:53:05 ON 07 JUL 2006)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:53:13 ON 07 JUL 2006
L1            0 S DIHYDROCELASTROL/CN
                EXP DIHYDROCELASTROL/CN
L2            1 S E4
                EXP DIHYDROPRISTIMERIN/CN
                SEL L2

     INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE,
     AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS,
     CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB,
     DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 16:54:48 ON 07 JUL 2006
               SEA E1-E3
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               4    FILE CAPLUS
               3    FILE TOXCENTER
               1    FILE USPATFULL
               2    FILE CAOLD
L3             QUE ("DIHYDROCELASTROL DIACETATE"/BI OR 1262-14-2/BI OR 3022-93
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     FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 16:56:49 ON 07 JUL 2006
L4            5 S E1-E3
L5            4 DUP REM L4 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> logoff
ALL L# QUERIES AND ANSWER SETS ARE DELETED AT LOGOFF
LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:y
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
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FULL ESTIMATED COST                               21.11      36.22

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                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                               -3.00      -3.00

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